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CD NO.

COUNTRY COMMUNIST CHINA

DATE OF 15-28
INFORMATION NOV 1951

SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

DATE DIST. 5 JAN. 52

HOW
PUBLISHED

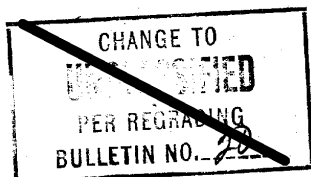
NO. OF PAGES 16

WHERE
PUBLISHED

DATE
PUBLISHED

LANGUAGE

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.



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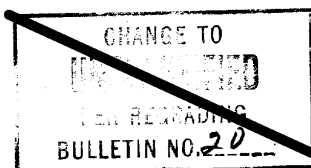
(15 - 28 November 1951)

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SUMMARY

There were continuing reports of the intensified drive to step up production by increasing both output and economies. There were continuing reminders of the stress being placed on political study as a corollary to almost all activities, including teaching and construction work. In explanation of the various reform movements, there were references to various improper social attitudes, including corruption, extravagance, feudalistic thought, gambling, and complacency. (The latter appears to be a euphemism for an individual's reluctance to continue working for group interests when his own interests have been satisfied.) The drive against counterrevolutionaries was revived--a fact which seems to indicate new outbreaks of resistance--and efforts were made to recruit informers from relatives of counterrevolutionaries.



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PRODUCTION AND AUSTERITY

Tightened Organization: Implementation of the drive for increased production and austerity obviously was the chief concern of home service broadcasts. Peking's Home Service hookup (20 Nov.) broadcast a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial, "The Drive for Increased Production and Economy is the Focal Task of the Present." A home service talk (26 Nov.), "We Must Initiate and Develop the Increased Production Campaign," described the drive as the "Number 1 project of the day." A Wuhan broadcast (26 Nov.) declared that of all proposals facing the 65th meeting of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee "that of increasing production and practicing economy is the most important." It added that a "Simplification and Austerity Committee" should be formed immediately. Previously (25 Nov.) Peking had reported the formation of such a committee in North China "to investigate and eliminate extravagance and waste in all organs." Shanghai (26 Nov.) reported a meeting of the East China Military and Administrative Committee and the formation of a Simplification and Austerity Committee. Chungking (21 Nov.) said the Third Plenary Session of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee, meeting 17-20 November, "synchronized the campaign for production and austerity." Peking in numeral code (26 Nov.) told of a meeting of the East China Textile Control Bureau 22 November at which "all responsible cadres" of each factory were present. Chen I, Deputy Chairman of the Control Bureau, announced that the production quota for 1952 would be increased 30 percent, the circulating capital reduced 27 percent, and 15 percent of the personnel of the Control Bureau transferred to lower organizations.

This tightening of organization and control at all levels, from the Central Government down to the factories and the farms, is highlighted in a great many central and regional broadcasts; this concentration might be an indication that the drive did not gain momentum as rapidly as had been hoped. Chairman Li Hsien-nien of the Hupeh Provincial Government told the Government Council, Wuhan reported (20 Nov.), that "various levels of Party and administrative organs should seriously begin to raise production, conduct conservation, and oppose extravagance and waste." He added that the conservation problem is not one of economics alone, "but had great political significance." Hofei (28 Nov.) reported that "due to the complacency and failure to grasp the significance of increasing production and practicing economy, the movement for studying the increase of production and practice of economy has not been carried out well at Hofei. Many cadres said that they had done their best, and nothing more could be done."

Stepped Up Propaganda and Effort: The publicity campaign was even more extensive than the action by various Government units and agencies. A Peking Home Service broadcast (16 Nov.) said that the East China and North China Central Committees of the Communist Party had called meetings of Party members and cadres of various units to urge concrete action. Cadres of the Shanghai branch of the Central Communist Committee met the same day, and after 16 November, the regional broadcasting stations made daily references to the increased production and austerity drive.

Wuhan (27 Nov.) reported a Party meeting of 1,000 cadres in Canton to boost the drive. Mukden (16 Nov.) said that 13 production investigation organizations started examinations into the increased production and austerity drive following meetings by the Mukden Communist Party, Municipal Government, Labor Unions, and Youth Corps. Lectures on increased production were given the 1,000 model peasants from Northeastern provinces who were in Mukden visiting factories and attending meetings. A letter from a Kirin mutual aid team to a mutual aid team in Chaocho Hsien pledging increased production was publicized. Peking Home Service broadcasts (17 Nov.) announced that workers in the Peking area had opened a drive for increased production and economy. A Peking transmission reported that 400,000 cotton textile workers had launched their increased production drive with the following statement:

Workers who work overtime will be given two eggs each day for health protection. Workers and employees have expressed gratitude for the People's Government's concern over their health and pledged to fulfill their glorious assignments by intensified efforts. (Peking, numeral code, 19 Nov.)

Model workers' meetings were reported in Hopei, Hunan, and Szechwan. Dairen (20 Nov.) reported the Chinchow textile industry had adopted improved techniques to obtain higher production. Sian (20 Nov.) said that the Ninghsia Province Native Products Company had cut transportation costs by changes in shipping routes, thus saving money for the People's Government. Hangchow (20 Nov.) said textile workers in

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East Chekiang had stepped up production. Also, according to Hangchow (21 Nov.) cadres in Linan had taken steps to cut waste by halting the cutting of trees for firewood. Sian (24 Nov.) told of letters to Mao Tse-tung from the Northwest Department of Industry pledging all-out production. According to Peking broadcasts (27 Nov.), the Changchun Railway set an example by reaching a new cargo-loading record on its Number 252 train. In the Northeast, 48 factories and mines were reported to have reached their production quotas, with the State-owned Fifth Paper Mill showing the way by cutting the cooking time for pulp from 12 hours to 10 hours 17 minutes.

Failures and Weaknesses: However, shortcomings were apparent. According to a Peking numeral code transmission (24 Nov.), the Tsingtao Committee of the East China Textile Union and the Tsingtao Branch of the East China Textile Control Bureau conducted investigations among eight Hua Hsien Cotton Mill Yarn factories. They discovered "laxity on the part of management and workers." In the State-owned Cotton Textile Factory Number 1, at least 17 percent of the workers failed to learn the Hao Chien-hsiu work method at all, or had learned it very poorly.

The Industry and Commerce Joint Association of Shanghai reported (Peking, numeral code, 17 Nov.) that, despite the demand for saving copper in 40 concerns in Shanghai--resulting in 70 percent of the thermos bottles being made of bamboo, flashlight battery containers being made of waste paper and rags, and electric bulb heads being made of iron instead of copper--yet some industries still have taken no effective steps. The copper lock industry uses 270,000 catties of copper a month, and the badge industry uses copper in making 130,000 badges a month, much of it sheer waste.

The Ministry of Railways (Peking, numeral code, 19 Nov.) claimed a victory in its announcement of winter train schedules. But 341 fewer passenger and 1,200 fewer freight trains will operate during the winter, despite the Ministry's recent statement that even the construction of new railways could not begin to fulfill China's needs.

The shortcomings in Taiyuan are graphically outlined:

A majority of publicly owned factories and mines in the entire city have exceeded the prewar level in production. ... However, due to the still existing shortcomings in business and administration, the symptoms of waste are still serious in various units. For instance, due to the lack of cooperation between the technicians and workers, there was 100 tons of waste iron in the refinery of the Taiyuan Steel Factory. The factory also piled up some 10,000 tons of steel materials and the same amount of fireproof materials, and stocked hammers sufficient for six years. (Peking, numeral code, 21 Nov.)

The leather shortage is reflected in the numeral code (25 Nov.) announcement of successful experiments in the use of hog skins in manufacturing leather; steps are being taken to promote the process. The China Animal Products Company of the Trade Ministry of the Central People's Government has taken preliminary steps for the purchase of hog hides in 56 cities during the last quarter of the year.

The Department of Industry of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee set up a committee 14 November to "practice austerity and combat waste." Led by Wei Yen-huai, the committee started out by investigating the organization itself, with some interesting revelations:

Due to the lack of planning, great waste was incurred, as problems which could have been handled in one meeting were spread out to several meetings. The waste and extravagance of the meetings was also very serious. For instance, in the meeting on finance and accounting, the expenditures for watermelon, ice cream, and cigarettes alone reached some 9.85 million yuan. The money squandered in ten meetings reached 428,310,949 yuan. (Peking, numeral code, 27 Nov.)

It was further explained that this figure did not include costs of invitations and meals.

Regional broadcasts also reveal shortcomings in the increased production drive. Kaifeng, (16 Nov.) reported a spread of livestock disease during October in Huang-chuan, Kuang-shan, Hsin, Shang-cheng, Kushi, Lo-shan, and Hsi Hsien, 17 chu areas and 160 hsiangs of Honan Province with 894 head of oxen dead. Kaifeng (23 Nov.) reported that in Juan Hsien, Honan, a scrutiny team to supervise

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delivery and storage of public grain found that "due to the lack of coordination and over-all planning on the part of the village cadres, the delivery and storage of public grain has become a scene of confusion." Some farmers had to wait beside the road for three days and nights, grain carts damaged acres of wheat sprouts, and there was "quite a resentment."

Hangchow (16 Nov.) reported that the Chekiang branch of the China Foodstuffs Company built 60 warehouses this year in Kinwa Hsien. Because of poor construction, storage of only 90,000 catties is possible instead of the intended 160,000. According to Hangchow (16 Nov.), the Tinghai Hsien suburban area achieved very poor results in the purchase of cotton for the State. By the end of October, cadre purchasing groups had bought only 614 catties, fulfilling the purchase plan only five percent; "peasants in numerous suburbs of Tinghai have learned nothing about the patriotic drive to sell cotton and hemp to the State."

Hangchow (17 Nov.) also reports more farm trouble within the Taichow branch of the China Native Products Company; 450,000 catties of grass seed were shipped to Huangyen and Haimen, raising the price with a view to making a profit. Cooperatives themselves obtained 100,000 catties of similar seed, while the farmers raised most of their own supply. The result was 280,000 catties of seed left in the hands of the company, at a loss of 427 million yuan. Farmers of Hengyang Hsien, Chenghai, spent 60 percent of their income for food and clothing, but only 10 percent for further production. Farmer Chen A-erh of Village Number 7, Huangshan Hsiang, Tzuchi, did not repay his agricultural loan, but had good food and drink, and squandered 1,000 catties of grain in 10 days. Farmers of Painikeng Village, Hsipei Hsiang, Cheng Hsien, organized a drama group and used two bolts of "dragon head" cloth on the stage settings alone. A drama group of Talu village, Chengtung Chu, took armed militiamen, who should have been at work, when they made trips to other villages. Farmers Ying Tzu-fang and Cheng Chia-yuen used grain as gambling capital in a game at Chiencheng Village, Chenhsiang Hsiang. State Trading companies in Chekiang Province made some improvement during the year, but fell far short of what was expected. The Miscellaneous Goods Company turnover was only 22.5 percent of that required.

A Sian broadcast (18 Nov.) quoted Mayor Fang Chung-ju as disclosing that 2,500 firms of the city had been investigated for tax evasions and other infractions. Following his report, four pharmacies voluntarily disclosed their tax evasions.

According to Chungking (18 Nov.), the new factory of the Tzuchung Hsien Sugar Company, South Szechwan, has to be reconstructed because the responsible cadres and directors forgot to measure the size of the machines. According to Chungking (21 Nov.) the "fundamental construction" of the Southwest Telephone Company, South Szechuan, was a "complete failure," and the work was ordered stopped. Chungking (24 Nov.) reported that at a number of factories in Kunming, the administrations and unions had "followed the bad practice" of neglecting rational suggestions by workers. Some leading cadres threw such suggestions in the waste basket. Some cadres even refused to assist workers in carrying out suggestions for increased production. Chungking (25 Nov.) reported a high rate of waste in the processing industry. A number of fires were reported in State-owned warehouses. One electrical supply warehouse under the Southwest Department of Industry suffered a loss of 900 million yuan. "Most of the fires and pilfering were caused by the irresponsible warehouse personnel." Workers at factories in Yunnan were reported to have found a considerable quantity of materials not in use during inventories. Chungking (27 Nov.) also reported resentment among tobacco growers, and a directive from "higher levels" that refunds be made to the farmers. A trading company had signed contracts with growers, paying 20 percent of the value at once. When the tobacco was delivered, the price had dropped to 80 jen min piao, and the company sought to convert its contracts to the lower current price, "causing a loss to the tobacco growers and discouraging them from making further deliveries."

Hankow (19 Nov.) reported corruption and graft by an employee in selling gunny sacks from a factory.

Mukden (24 Nov.) reported that the Mechanical Industry Control Bureau organized four work teams to "help the unprogressive workshops of Factories Number 1, 3, 7, and 20 to make improvements."

Dairen (25 Nov.) reported that Chang Fu-ting of the Kwangta Hardware Store was found guilty of tax evasion. He was fined seven times the amount of the tax he had failed to pay.

According to Wuhan, preliminary investigations show serious waste in commodity handling charges of State-owned trade companies of Kwangtung Province. The Kiangsi Provincial Government held a meeting to discuss agriculture and forestry from

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1-12 November. Indications that food production in Kiangsi is not satisfactory are seen in the announcement that:

It was decided that food production next year will be increased by 12 percent, based upon the food output of the current year, so as to approach the prewar level. (Wuhan, Central and South Regional, 25 Nov.)

Tsinan (25 Nov.) reported that the Shantung Provincial Coal Construction Company had failed to carry out or develop the movement to simplify organization and practice economy because of the "complacency of the leading personnel," who said there was no waste. Investigations showed a waste of 20 million yuan in railway transport fines because of overdue freight charges.

Corruption and Squeeze: Hangchow (15 Nov.) reported the punishment by the Hangchow Municipal Court of the presidents and managers of 52 concerns for passing bad checks on the People's Bank, Chekiang Provincial Branch. From June to October, 117 such checks were discovered. The concept that study of politics is more important than technical skill in the building of dams is reflected in a Hangchow report of the Provincial water conservancy meeting called 6 November because of failures in dams:

It is necessary to elevate the political and ideological aspects of the work and to realize the past mistakes of emphasizing techniques alone. Only by grasping the current political duties can any work be successfully completed. Therefore, active steps should be taken to strengthen the work in political studies. (Hangchow, Chekiang Regional, 17 Nov.)

Peking in numeral code (19 Nov.) reported that on 29 October the Nanking People's Court sentenced Yang, who had defrauded State enterprises of large sums of money and endangered the State economic structure. Wuhan (22 Nov.) announced the fourth session (21 Nov.) of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee was concerned with "suppression of waste and squeeze." A home service broadcast (23 Nov.) gave a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "To Put Up a Determined Struggle Against Corruption." On the front page, the same paper ran an account of the anti-corruption campaign in the Northeast.

Foochow (23 Nov.) reported that the Committee of People's Supervision of the East China Military and Administrative Committee had dismissed (Lu Hsing-yuan), chief of the engineering section of the East China (Shanghai) People's Broadcasting Station, for "graft, corruption, and misappropriation of funds." He joined the revolution in 1938, was a Communist Party member, and had been signal corps leader of the 3,589th Brigade independent guerrilla detachment of the 18th Army Group, and Deputy Chief of the Nanking Broadcasting Station.

The Hofei radio (24 Nov.) reported that the head of the Yuehsi Post Office, Yuehsi Hsien, North Anhwei, and staff members, embezzled more than two million jen min piao from the Post Office between 1 January 1950 and last October, when their crimes were made known by a Post Office official. The postmaster misappropriated funds as gambling capital, and threatened his employees to keep the matter secret. "By conspiring with his staff in graft and corruption, he greatly impaired the political prestige of the People's Post Office among the broad masses of the people."

Shanghai (25 Nov.) announced that the People's Supervisory Committee of the East China Military and Administrative Committee had revealed corruption at the Number 1 Hospital of the China Red Cross. More than 20 persons had participated in the frauds over a period of two years, with more than 10 factories and business firms as accomplices and 561.8 million yuan involved. Wang Wei-sheng, Supply Office Director, was one of the principal offenders, having stolen and sold more than 200 pieces of the hospital's medical equipment worth more than 25 million yuan. Seven persons were removed from their positions and turned over to the judicial authorities. Chief reason for the scandal given was "neglect of the staff's political education and ideological reform."

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PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Evidence of the growing problem of Army dependents is seen in the centrally organized drive to give these dependents, as well as disabled fighters from Korea, "preferential treatment" in all parts of the nation. It appears that the burden is to be shifted from the Central Government to local communities and individual citizens. The keynote was sounded in a speech by Minister of Interior Hsien Chueh-tsai before the North China Magistrates meeting on 20 September and transmitted in numeral code to the press on 17 November. The speech was entitled "Earnestly Strengthen Preferential Treatment Work."

Hsien indicated that care for Army and Revolution dependents and disabled veterans of the Korean war is a "long-range political duty." He declared that in North China alone, there are 6.55 million dependents of "martyrs and revolutionary heroes" -- 1.6 million families. This figure includes dependents of men killed fighting the Japanese, in the revolution, and in the Korean fighting. These people make up 9 percent of the population of the area, and own 10 percent of the land, on about half of which outside aid is needed in cultivation. Hsien complained that at present there is "insufficient emphasis on preferential treatment of dependents in many localities." Schools should give priority in subsidies and scholarships. Banks should give priority in granting production loans. Various trades should devise means to accommodate the dependents. Hsien also declared that:

It is especially necessary to teach the Army dependents, thus encouraging their sons and husbands to work calmly in the Army, and to be honorable, model revolutionary soldiers forever.

The people should be taught to realize that to cultivate land for the dependents of martyrs and soldiers is an honorable duty. The martyrs and soldiers have made the greatest contributions to the people, and to cultivate their land for their dependents is a natural obligation of the people.

Temporary assignment should be strictly abolished, and a fixed system should be established.

In some localities, the dependents of martyrs and military personnel signed contracts with the helpers. These contracts facilitate execution as far as the parties are concerned, and also facilitate investigation by the Government. This experience is worthy of our attention and investigation.

The various levels of the Government should stress preferential treatment work... so as to mobilize the people to do well in their work, make regular inspections, summarize experiences, make periodic reports, and finally shape it into a system.

There was an immediate response to Hsien's statement. Dairen (20 Nov.) announced that workers in the transport and moving occupations in the Dairen-Port Arthur area are paying careful attention to the preferential treatment for dependents. Cadres regularly visit homes and call on dependents for suggestions. Dairen (22 Nov.) said that all circles were enthusiastically helping dependents of servicemen get through the winter. Dairen (24 Nov.) reported that 24 families of Chungshan Chu had carried out preferential treatment.

Chinchow (21 Nov.) announced that four families of Army men living in the eastern section of the city had been given preferential treatment by their neighbors. Chinchow (24 Nov.) reported the first local representatives meeting of martyr and Army dependents, along with model enforcing personnel.

Chungking (23 Nov.) said that the North Szechwan Special Administrative Office had called on all affiliated organs to stress preferential treatment work. Wuhan (24 Nov.) announced that the Central and South China Civil Affairs Department had called a meeting, with Central Government officials present, "to review the work of granting preferential treatment." Sian (18 Nov.) reported that the Kansu People's Government had appropriated funds to assist Army dependents. Mukden (25 Nov.) announced that the Heilungkiang Provincial Government had mapped plans for preferential treatment. Mukden (26 Nov.) said further emphasis was placed upon preferential treatment, and that the Democratic Women's Federation of Jehol Province was joining in the drive. The same radio announced the next day that

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the Civil Affairs Department of the Liaotung People's Government had organized cadres to investigate preferential treatment in the rural areas. Shanghai (27 Nov.) reported that the South Anhwei Administration Office had issued a directive on the strengthening of preferential treatment.

Peking offered further directions for advancing the work by describing help given in the Northeast as follows:

Ninety percent of the mutual aid teams in four hsien of Sungkiang, including Shuangcheng, Wuchang, and Lalin, are engaged in contract tilling for Army and martyr dependents. Such localities as the suburbs of Mukden have begun to experiment on measures of long-term contract tilling... Except for a handful of calamity-stricken areas, the majority of the crops of the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and revolutionary soldiers in Northeast China have exceeded their standing annual output...

Four chu of Mukden, including Shenko and Huang Hsien, after inspection, organized a total of some 20 factories dealing in Army uniforms, needlework and chemical products. The activities are being participated in by 357 martyr and Army dependents. The concerns of the city industrial and business circles give special cut-down rates to martyr and Army dependents in buying commodities and in hiring workers...

The Bureau of Labor of the Anshan People's Government, after reviewing its shortcomings, found work for 90 martyr and Army dependents in 40 days. In the past, the majority of women dependents in Yilan Hsien of Sungkiang did not have work to do. At present, the section of industry and business and the section of forest administration of the hsien People's Government have assisted Army dependents in establishment of a gunny bag factory. Some 100 women were organized as workers....

For instance, the preferential treatment agencies of the Federation of Women of Fute and Changan Streets of Chinchow city, Liaosi, utilized noon and Saturday to assist Army dependents to carry water, cut firewood, and stitch and wash clothing. Army dependent service centers are being established by the Eighth High School of Mukden... Eleven preferential treatment teams have been organized by the Wanchuan Primary School of Chuangholitao. Each day, they give ten minutes of work for Army dependents who cannot work. (Peking, numeral code, 19 Nov.)

Peking also pointed out that some areas are more heavily burdened than others, perhaps in answer to complaints from the heavily burdened areas:

The helpers' burden is greater in the old liberated areas, resulting in an unequal distribution of the burden between the two. This is a problem for which the people have demanded a solution, and which should be solved. (Peking, numeral code, 19 Nov.)

IDEOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

Schools and Teachers: Little is said about shortcomings or changes in the educational system itself, although Mukden (23 Nov.) announced that the number of technical schools in the Northeast had been increased from 61 to 77. Considerably more was said about the shortcomings of teachers, especially in Southwest China.

Peking Home Service (24 Nov.) reported articles in both the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the KWANGMING DAILY on the remodeling of thought among teachers of Peking, while Mukden (21 Nov.) reported that middle school teachers of the Northeast are receiving indoctrination lessons so as to "fully understand" the People's Government. A "self-initiated ideological reform drive" had disclosed remnants of "feudal, compradore and fascist ideas" among teachers.

Chungking declared that some teachers in East, West and South Szechwan had neglected the "basic concept" of studying politics. Political study had made no progress in the engineering institutions of Szechwan University, Chengtu. The broadcast continued:

In Lungchang Hsien High School the chemistry, physics, and mathematics teachers used their own methods to teach the students, and students of this school learned nothing but the useless books,

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and the teachers' capitalistic influences.... Evidences of neglect in political study have attracted the attention of responsible organs in educational and cultural circles in Southwest China, and corrections are being made. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 16 Nov.)

The same radio complained that a majority of the teachers and students in Meishan Hsien, West Szechuan, Leipo and Yung Hsien, South Szechwan; and Yaan Hsien, Sikang, pay no attention to political affairs:

Some teachers consider their jobs purely professional and technical. Teachers of South Szechwan College of Industry even advised students to pay no attention to politics... Some individual teachers of the Meishan Girls Middle School preach the feudal ideas of Confucius, while a teacher of Leipo Hsien First Middle School propagandized to the students the worshiping of the United States, saying that the Soviet Union and China have no asphalt roads, and that only the United States has such roads... Ideologically backward students of Chenli Middle School, Lu Hsien, posted wall papers tainted with counterrevolutionary ideas, slandering our revolutionary leader. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 25 Nov.)

Another Chungking broadcast (28 Nov.) reported that the Yutsai Middle School, Chungking, had been criticized for "poor administration." University and middle school students of Kunming and Chengtu were singled out for criticism because they showed an indifference to politics, saying it interfered with their regular studies. More details follow:

Some students of Szechwan University even said: 'It would be most ideal to dispense with political studies, so we can concentrate on our curricula work.' ...A number of teachers and professors have openly objected to political studies. They even have publicized and adored the United States. Due to indifference to political studies, the students have not been enabled to see the distant future. For instance, many students of the Arts School of Yunnan University, and the Kunming Normal School have desired to switch to engineering so they can get comparatively higher pay after graduation. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 27 Nov.)

Chungking (26 Nov.) reported a meeting of the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Southwest China Military and Administrative Committee. Chu Tu-nan, Committee President, was quoted as saying that educational work in Southwest China had "achieved some results, which, however, should not be overestimated." He added that "the present ideological standard of educational workers is too low to meet the needs of actual developments."

Special Training--Winter Schools: Plans for winter schools for farmers have been going ahead in various parts of China. Yangchow (17 Nov.) reported teacher training classes under way, with North Kiangsu printing houses rushing the printing of textbooks. Shanghai (24 Nov.) told of plans being mapped by the South Kiangsu Administrative Office. Hangchow (25 Nov.) announced that the Chekiang Provincial Democratic Joint Association had issued a call to women to join in the winter teaching program. Hangchow (24 Nov.) said the Federation of Labor had called on handicraft workers to enroll. Dairen (27 Nov.) reported teacher training classes under way in Yinchengtze chu.

A Peking Home Service broadcast (18 Nov.) reproduced an article from the weekly RESIST-AMERICA, AID-KOREA; entitled "Strive for Success in Teaching Current Political Affairs to 35 Million Farmers in the Winter Schools."

There was a jarring note, however; Yangchow reported that at Chiangtu, North Kiangsu, the teacher training program had failed. Through the neglect of the cadres in properly advancing their propaganda and selecting the teachers, the teachers were of poor quality; some even "failed to understand the exact nature of their duties and had no intention of serving the workers and peasants."

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Due to incomplete mobilization, the first term of collective training of teachers for winter schools in Chiangtu, North Kiangsu, was a failure. Because of some rural cadres' failure to perfectly understand the importance of collective training of teachers for winter schools, many of the teachers recommended to be collectively trained in the city were only 14 or 15 years old, with insufficient background and ability. (Yangchow, North Kiangsu Regional, 23 Nov.)

(In the original directive from Peking concerning the selection of winter school teachers, regular primary school teachers were ruled out, except for those of a "higher political level who are more capable.")

Special Training--Cadres: Considerable dissatisfaction with the ideology of the cadres was indicated and there are references to widespread effort to improve their "political consciousness." Chungking (16 Nov.) admitted that "feudalistic thought" still prevails among cadres in the rural areas of East Szechwan. Inspections are being carried out in Mienyang Hsien, West Szechwan, because of the apparent "signs of extravagance and complacency among cadres and responsible personnel." Peking points the way in the following words:

As the village cadres are the important bridges for concrete implementation of all policies and work among the masses of the People's Government above the chu level, it is necessary to increase the aid to them, uplift their ideology and political level, and improve their style and ways of doing things. (Peking, numeral code, 17 Nov.)

Chungking (19 Nov.) reported a meeting of the local government in a townlet of Hungya Hsien, West Szechwan, with cadres present, to "discuss thought of certain cadres," and eliminate complacency. Peking reported in numeral code (20 Nov.) that the Peking Communist Party Committee had organized nine "spare-time schools" which had achieved results in organizing cadres on the job to carry out regular political studies. Chungking (20 Nov.) announced that training courses for cadres had been set up in West Szech an. Hangchow (24 Nov.) said that in the production drive waged by the Chekiang Provincial Government, stress was being placed on an all-out examination of ideology among the 10,000 cadres in organs subordinate to the Provincial Government. Tsinan (26 Nov.) reported that the Techow Communist Party Committee had called a conference of cadres to "reinforce their political education."

Special Training--Youths and Children: The Wuhsi radio (15 Nov.) announced inauguration of a new program for youths and students, to be sponsored by the South Kiangsu Education Department. In South Szechwan, according to Chungking (15 Nov.), the Youth Corps now has 6,517 members, 70 percent of them poor farmers and farm laborers. At Wutao Hsiang, Jung Hsien, as a result of the "intensified propaganda" of the local Youth Corps chapter, "and concrete action by its members," 500 young men enlisted in the Army. More of this "concrete action" is seen in Fuwen Hsiang, Omei, where Youth Corps member Chen Tai-min, with four other members, reported to their local authorities the "organizational details of the local Democratic Social Party, a reactionary organization."

Peking in a Home Service broadcast (27 Nov.) announced inauguration of the National Committee for the Protection of Children, with Soong Ching-ling as chairman. A numeral code transmission the same day released the text of the manifesto setting up the organization. Though couched in rather general terms, some clauses in the manifesto give a hint of what is expected of the Committee:

The step-up of the Resist-America, Aid-Korea campaign carried out by the people of China during the past year and a half is our great contribution to world peace and the protection of children.... Religious circles and people, as well as institutions, who love children throughout the Nation should unite in opposition to wars of aggression, for the preservation of world peace, and the protection of the children's welfare. (Peking, numeral code, 27 Nov.)

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Religious Countermeasures: Though moving with a caution that may be an acknowledgment of resentment at past action against religious groups, the Chinese Communist Government appears to be using both propaganda and direct action to destroy the hold of religious groups in China. Foochow (15 Nov.) reported that 15,000 portraits of Mao Tse-tung recently shipped to Shaowu Hsien, Fukien Province, were bought up by the peasants almost immediately. One Sixth Chu peasant, returning home with his portrait, threw out his statue of Buddha and hung Mao's portrait in its place "with great respect."

Peking transmitted a long commentary, "Further Promote the Religious Reform Movement," which illustrates the methods--cautious infiltration, combined with propaganda--being used to destroy independent Christian groups.

Patriotic Christians of the various localities have exposed the atrocities of the various forms of imperialism which utilized religion to carry out aggression and sabotage, and also joined the various patriotic movements. This has further elevated the political consciousness of the Christian followers. Many localities have established religious reform committees which have played specific roles in leading mass followers to struggle against imperialist elements and in promoting the reform movement.

However, in the majority of the localities the movement has not reached down to the masses. In some localities the movement is hovering around a handful of top-level personnel. Some localities were even utilized by imperialists and reactionaries to carry out false reforms and faked accusations. The reason for this is that the mass followers of these localities have not risen and that the reform movement has not become the mass movement of the broad followers. (Peking, numeral code, 25 Nov.)

The same article offers guidance for those working actively to gain control in the religious groups:

Christian followers should be universally organized to carry out patriotic education. During the studies, the ideologies of the followers should be deeply studied. Patient ideological education should be carried out to solve their mental worries. The personal experiences of the followers and the atrocities of imperialist elements and reactionaries with which they are familiar should be utilized to bring out the patriotic consciousness of the followers against imperialism, and unfold accusation movements. However, accusations should not be carried out for the sake of accusation. The data of accusations should be fully utilized to expose the countenance of imperialist elements and their running dogs, and to elevate the patriotic sentiments of the followers against imperialism.

Attention should be given to training and discovering aggressive elements among the followers... If there is a shortage of aggressive elements to bring about closer contact with the masses, then the reform committees cannot become effective organizations to lead the mass followers... The religious reform movement is a hard and complicated struggle of patriotic Christian followers against imperialism, and an important element of the present patriotic movement. Therefore the various circles and the various people's organizations should view this activity with importance and render the necessary assistance to the patriotic Christian followers. (Peking, numeral code, 25 Nov.)

A close-up of the difficulties encountered by these religious reform groups came from Kweiyang, where the "Three-self Catholic Reform Committee" of the Kweiyang Archbishopric was set up in June. Reform symposiums were held 5-18 November. Catholics of seven hsien, including Lushan, Pi-chieh, and Anshun, were induced to take part in the reform drive, and took over the administration of schools in the Archbishopric. Opposition is apparent in the following quotation:

However, some of the Catholics still have a very vague understanding of the 'three-self' reform, and do not realize that it is a patriotic and faithful act to oppose the imperialist elements among the Catholic organizations. Others dare not launch determined struggles against the imperialist elements because they are instigated by these elements. Hence the broad mass of Catholics have not yet been popularly mobilized to push the reform drive. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 26 Nov.)

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Minority Groups: On 15 November, Peking disclosed the new steps being taken in the liberation of Tibet. The first group of 14 persons of the Tibetan Work Team organized by the Committee of Culture and Education of the Central People's Government arrived in Lhasa 9 November. It was welcomed by Chang Kuo-hua, Commander of People's Liberation Army troops, and Tan Kuan-shang, political member. All along the way the group "made a preliminary investigation of the history, geography, economy and livelihood of the people." Later Peking showed more clearly the use to which this information might have been put. On 17 November the Kanpu Council of the Panchen Lama's headquarters sent a message to ecclesiastical officials, monks, and the people of Shigatse and Cha-shih-lun-pu, calling on them to "welcome and support" the Chinese Army. One part of the message reads as follows:

The people of Shigatse should voluntarily supply food, fodder, and vegetables to the People's Liberation Army, and should be fair in their dealings. They should lend whatever things are needed by the troops. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 21 Nov.)

Another broadcast, from Sian (27 Nov.), indicated the steps being taken to penetrate the national minority groups. The broadcast told of ceremonies in Tihua 9 November for the graduation of 36 from the monitors' training school there. The students were "trained not only to monitor, but to carry out propaganda work." The 36 persons came from Han, Hui and Uighur tribes of 18 hsien of the Tihua and Yenchi Special Districts. Following their graduation they returned home with the necessary equipment to set up monitoring stations in Tihua, Suilai, Tulufan, Shanshan, Changchi, Chiente, Fuyuan, Foukang, Tokusu, Muleiho, Chitai, Yenchi, and six other hsien in Sinkiang Province.

One serious instance of minority opposition was reported by Peking in numeral code (26 Nov.). In Tihua "counterrevolutionary arsonists" were seized and put to trial 28 October, for setting fire to a blanket and clothing factory on 7 September. Some 10,000 units of clothing in 56 workshops valued at two billion jen min piao were lost. At a public trial chief witnesses against the accused were Uighur women workers Ju-Shi-han and Ta-Wu-erh. As a result of the trial Li Chun, Wang Hsien-fu, Tao Cheng-kuo, and Uighur tribesmen Ah-Ssu-mu and Lang-Mai-erh were "sentenced to death and executed on the spot." San Chung, Kuo Hua-ting, and Liu Hung-hsun were sentenced to death after two years at hard labor. All the defendants were described as "Army officers, soldiers, secret agents of the reactionary Kuomintang, and members of the reactionary Taoist sect."

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Direct Action: A Peking numeral code transmission (19 Nov.) reported a 16 November Central People's Government directive to all Administrative Areas, local Procurators General, Ministries of Justice and Supreme People's Courts to "intensify the work of the People's Courts" because of the effectiveness of the Courts in "strengthening farmers, and dealing heavy blows to landlords and counterrevolutionaries." This order appears to have been a reminder that the fight against counterrevolutionaries, at a lull for a time, should be attacked with new vigor. A lack of enthusiasm for this type of action also seems to have affected militiamen, for a Chungking broadcast (21 Nov.) said that militiamen in the Seventh Village of Holo Hsiang, Santai Hsien, turned their rifles over to their captain and prepared to go home and farm, declaring that "the enemies were all eliminated." To correct such "feudal ideas of complacency," rural cadres classes were set up in seven hsien of Suining Special Administrative Area "to reorient the thoughts of the cadres." In Wusheng Hsien 636 cadres were "corrected of these ideas in two groups." Another call for sustained vigilance against counterrevolutionaries came in a broadcast from Foochow (22 Nov.), which announced a strengthening of the coastal defenses in the Third Chu of Haicheng Hsien, Fukien, opposite Kinmen Island, as well as a strengthening of the militia of that region. The broadcast said numerous bandits had been captured in the district, including "one Chiang secret agent disguised as a fisherman." Enemy boats have been repelled from time to time, ready action of this sort having saved two merchant vessels en route from Swatow to Amoy in July.

These warnings apparently produced some results. Hankow (15 Nov.) announced that feudal despot Chao Yun-hsin had been put under custody and would be dealt with according to law for collaborating with Chiang secret agents and extorting property and money from Yao Shun-ling. Wuhsi (16 Nov.) announced that various circles at Sungchiang are supporting the Government in action against counterrevolutionaries. Mukden (19 Nov.) reported a public trial 18 November at which 20,000 persons were present. Eleven special agents were recounted, tried and death sentences were

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pronounced against eight. One was sentenced to death after two years and the other two were given prison sentences. "At 3 p.m. of the same day the eight counterrevolutionary convicts were shot in the execution ground." Chungking described results in Southwest China, where it was said the "reactionary foundations of the American-Chiang bandit gang rule" had been eliminated, with the participation of 80 percent of the population. Since May, the broadcast said, accumulated cases have been handled, and 65 percent of the counterrevolutionary convicts of the area are now organized into forced labor groups, the remainder having been "killed, sentenced to be executed two years later, jailed, or put under surveillance." A discrepancy in the claim is apparent in the warning that:

The aim to be adopted is to continue to intensively develop counter-revolutionary suppression in areas where the movement was not carried out thoroughly, or not carried out at all. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 21 Nov.)

Another Chungking broadcast (24 Nov.) gave further indication that counterrevolution is not over in the Southwest. On 1 November the People's Tribunal of the Third Chu, Chengkou Hsien, punished "28 criminals," including Hu Line-ku, "arch-criminal who organized armed rebellion," who was executed immediately. The People's Tribunal of Chiangching Hsien recently executed three "gangster landlords" following a public trial, including Chen Yun-sheng, "who attempted to stage armed rebellions." At Kweiyang, Kweichow Province, a number of counterrevolutionaries were sentenced to death on 16 November. Among them was Hung Chi-tai, "arch criminal and important agent of the Nationalist Bureau of Investigation and Statistics." He had personally "trained some 100 agents of the Bureau." The broadcast also said that People's Tribunals in Chengkung and Chinning, Yunnan Province, recently executed "seven lawless landlords."

On 26 November Chungking told of conditions in Kunming. On 1 November a regulation was adopted demanding registration, and by 15 November 2,430 "reactionary Kuomintang and Youth Corps members" had registered. Kunming seems to be resorting to intensive surveillance for the residents have organized 150 "advice teams" which make visits, propagandize, advise, and supervise members of the condemned organizations.

Informers: Considerable effort was also given to idealizing the work of uncovering and reporting counterrevolutionary culprits, and to emphasizing the patriotic duty of joining in this work. Chungking (15 Nov.) reported that in Kweichow Province great results have been obtained by relying on the masses--and by "setting up intelligence organs"--in hsien, chu, and hsien subcommittees. During the first four months of the year, 68 "bandit ringleaders and 57 bandits" were rounded up in this way, including Li Wan-ming and Chang Wai-chien. However, Chungking complains (26 Nov.), "despite all its merits in seizing opium peddlers, petty thieves, and lawless landlords, the Public Security Defense Committee in Kweichow still has its shortcomings"--chiefly because of poor leadership, of course.

Wuhsi reported that a hero's memorial service was held 14 November for Lu Pao-tsai, militiaman of Cheng Chu, Taichang Hsien, South Kiangsu, who was killed 3 October, along with a "special agent," when a grenade carried by the agent exploded. A representative of the Soochow Military Committee spoke at the meeting, saying:

The enemy is undermining our great constructive work for the Nation on the outside and inside. We must heighten our vigilance against their intrigue and deceit. (Wuhsi, South Kiangsu Regional, 27 Nov.)

A special effort to recruit informers from among members of families of counter-revolutionaries was noted in a few broadcasts. Chungking (18 Nov.) declared that in South Szechwan local authorities of 20 hsien and cities have given careful attention to dependents of counterrevolutionaries, urging "ideological and political severance from the counterrevolutionary movement." Chinchow, seemingly trying to glorify intra-family informing, gave a detailed account of the patriotic behavior of Cadre Hsu Feng-hsueh, Mengchiakou village, Fifth Chu, Chinchow, the son of Hsu Kuo-hua, "regiment commander under warlord Chang Tso-lin and chief of 100 chia of households during the puppet rule." The former regimental commander collaborated with "reactionaries and rich landlords" to overthrow political power in the village, and was apprehended. He fled to his son's house, where he was given refuge for three days, and then sought refuge with various

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other relatives. The cadre son, following a study course in October, and "after receiving education and assistance from the Party organization, uplifted his ideological consciousness," and realized it was his duty to the State to prevent his counterrevolutionary father from escaping. He started out in quest of his father, traced him from one relative's home to another and finally located him at the home of Landlord Ko Yen-tang, Kaochiao, where he was arrested. The son was accompanied--voluntarily or involuntarily--by "seven Public Security Police" at the time of the arrest. However, he was quoted as saying:

It is only by standing by the people's side, disregarding the old moral concepts, shunning counterrevolutionaries, and being faithful to the people, that one can find his way out. (Chinchow, Liaosi Regional, 26 Nov.)

Kaifeng (27 Nov.) reported a case in which public sentiment seems to have been less vengeful than usual. According to the broadcast, a "public accusation rally" was held in Chengchow City 24 November, attended by 16,000 persons, to "condemn 151 counterrevolutionaries," including the leader of the "Chengchow area underground." Only 16 of the 151 were "immediately executed" while 22 others were sentenced to death, but with a stay of execution of two years, "as people did not hate them as much." The remaining 113 were given surprisingly light sentences, 14 of them under one year, and 16 were released, "because they have repented and have promised to lead a new life." This suggests that sympathetic public sentiment resulted in light sentences.

RESIST-AMERICA, AID-KOREA DONATIONS

There were references in broadcasts which demonstrate that the people are still dragging their feet in the Resist-America Aid-Korea Donation Drive to furnish the soldiers in Korea with planes and equipment. Reports of meetings to spur the drive and expressions of determination to fulfill the quotas were frequent; reports of drives completed, with quotas reached were few. One novel way of increasing the donations was reported by Hangchow (15 Nov.). Workers in a silk factory were given extra pay--and contributed the extra money to the donation drive. Peking, reporting on the North China Magistrate's Conference, quoted one of the resolutions adopted by the meeting as follows:

To combine higher production and patriotic education so as to be able to complete the patriotic donation plans, but compulsion and ordering should be opposed. Under special circumstances, collection of the donated funds should be suspended, or reduced at discretion. (Peking, numeral code, 17 Nov.)

Chinchow (19 Nov.) said that workers at Tuchuan "donated monetary rewards for buying planes," but said nothing of the quota. Chungking, in a message to Mao from the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee, reported as follows:

The broad masses of the people in Southwest China, including 80 percent of the urban population and 60 percent of the rural population in the entire district, have participated in this movement and received education on patriotism and internationalism. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 21 Nov.)

Chungking (21 Nov.) also reported that the Resist-America Aid-Korea Committee Representatives Conference was held in Langchung, Ta, and Chiangyu Hsien "to correct feudal ideas."

Wuhan (23 Nov.) reported that the People's Representatives of All Circles met in Hupeh Province to "strengthen" the donations. Tsinan (23 Nov.) said that industrial and commercial circles in Tsingtao called a meeting 16 November for fulfilling the donation pledges. Peking in numeral code (24 Nov.) reported that in the Nanyang Special District, Honan, the Resist-America, Aid-Korea drive was being carried out by a "patriotic common sense test among the people"; this may mean that the demands were being scaled down along the lines suggested by the North China magistrates. Chungking (24 Nov.) reported that various Resist-America Aid-Korea branch associations in North Szechwan had been inspecting the progress of the drive. Tsinan (25 Nov.) reported that on 15 November the Tchow Special District had reached only 42.2 percent of the quota, with only a few hsien, such as Tehen, having made any progress. Yangchow (28 Nov.) reported an expanded meeting at Taihsing to strengthen the drive. Mukden (24 Nov.) reported that special meetings were held in Harbin and elsewhere to spur the drive.

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The Wuhan Resist-America, Aid-Korea Committee, apparently counting on the Chinese people's having remarkably short memories, staged a ceremony for 15 Soviet airmen killed in 1938. The ceremony featured a talk by Vice Chairman Chang Nan-hsien of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee, who said:

The Soviet Union is the greatest friend of the Chinese people. During the war of resistance against the Japanese imperialists the Soviet airmen helped us sweep the Japanese imperialists from China. We are to commemorate the high spirit of the Soviet airmen, and at the same time, we must strengthen the Resist-America, Aid-Korea work in the struggle for world peace. (Wuhan, Central-South China Regional 28 Nov.)

SOCIAL REFORMS

Marriage Law: Considerable attention is still being given to the marriage law. Broadcasts announcing the setting up of inspection teams, mass marriages, special cases, or other propaganda aids to publicize the law were monitored from Peking, Chungking, Wuhan, Foochow, Dairen, Hofei, Hankow, Hangchow, Tsinan, Sian, Chinchow, Shanghai, Yangchow and Mukden. Kaifeng (15 Nov.) reported that Weng Pen-chih, "a professional soldier and rascal in Wu Hsien, a soldier under the Kuomintang," was sentenced to 10 years in prison for beating his wife when she sought a divorce. Hofei (25 Nov.) reported that in North Anhwei the People's Court organized exhibits revealing the flaws in feudal marriages. People of one village, for instance, were affected by the feudal idea that males should marry only females of the same village. Wuhsi (26 Nov.) reported that in Sungkiang a traveling court was set up to judge marriage-law cases in rural areas.

There are continuing indications that resistance to the law comes from cadres and law enforcement officials, not from the people. Hangchow (15 Nov.) said that Chang Chen-hai, Party member and chu leader, was punished for defying the marriage law and forcing his daughter, Chang Chou-mei, to marry a man she did not choose. His accomplice was Lou Shao-mo, a cadre. Hangchow (16 Nov.) also reported that the local Party committee had taken steps to correct the action of local cadres who interfered in the freedom of marriage. Foochow (18 Nov.) reported that in Amoy cadres thought publicity on the marriage law would encourage divorce. Chungking (19 Nov.) said many cadres in South Szechwan need further instruction from the Party committees. Hangchow (19 Nov.) reported that in the Linan Special District, 8,100 marriage disputes were settled in the past year; but "marriage by purchase" and "maltreatment of women" are still common, and 40 women in the district committed suicide last year because of intolerable conditions. Chungking (19 Nov.) said that 2,517 cases were settled in South Szechwan, but disclosed that many cadres did not diligently study or propagandize the marriage law. On occasion they "even interfered," as in the case of a widow, Tang Pin, who wanted to marry Li Pei-fan of Yunlien Hsien, but was prevented from doing so.

An instance of dissatisfaction with court action was reported by Hangchow (26 Nov.). In Changhua Hsien, Ho Ying was married to Ning Kuo-chun three years ago through a middleman. Last year she decided to obtain a divorce, but on the way to court her husband beat her severely and threw her into the river to die. She was rescued and sent to a hospital, where she recovered in three months. Her husband was sentenced to four months in prison, but released after three months, and still beats Ho Ying every day, causing "great dissatisfaction" among the people because of the court's lenient action.

Wuhan (19 Nov.) gave an account of more severe treatment from the court. Three young wives, Pan Jan-lei, Ho Yuan-chi, and Huang Yen-chiu, committed suicide by jumping into a river at Nanning. After 15 days of investigation it was determined that the death of Pan Jan-lei was the result of continual mistreatment by her husband, Wei Yi-chia, and her mother-in-law, Lo Hsiu-lan. A verdict of death for the mother-in-law and death after two years for the husband was approved by the Central and South China People's Court.

Land Reform: The Chungking radio continued to report cases of landlord opposition to land reform in Southwest China. One broadcast (20 Nov.) said that in Chinning and Kunyang Hsien in Yunnan, and in Fengchieh and Wuchi Hsien, West Szechwan, where land reform has been completed, "recalcitrant landlords continue to carry out subversive activities against the broad mass of peasants," opposing both the peasants and "various levels of the People's Government in Yunnan and Szechwan." In Kunyang Hsien "a reactionary landlord and numerous reactionaries and rascals

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separately joined the peasants' associations in rural areas, and the Chinese Youth League, intending to destroy the organizations." The broadcast added that "the farms and various peasants' organizations are being guarded and investigated by the People's Militia and the security organs." Chungking (15 Nov.) reported that Ikuantao member Wang Hsu-uen of Village Number 6, Lungtsai Hsiang, Tungchiang, held a secret meeting of eight landlords in the mountains. At Nanchung, Chiangyu, lawbreaking landlords were found to have "posted reactionary posters, spread rumors to frighten the people, shown disobedience for control, wounded members of the Militia, and utilized the charm of women to bribe local cadres." Chungking admitted that land reform still has a long way to go:

Though the first and second stages of land reform work have already been completed in areas with 41 percent of the population of Southwest China, yet there is still a longer distance toward the full completion of the reform." (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 21 Nov.)

The possibility that the Government is only secondarily interested in land redistribution, but is primarily interested in the third stage, which includes a great deal more, was suggested by one Chungking report (27 Nov.). In some sections of South and West Szechwan the landlords had taken the matter of land redistribution into their own hands without waiting for Central Government action, and apparently to the satisfaction of the peasants, thus avoiding the "struggle" which so often accompanies the reform. The broadcast said that the landlords had "distributed a large amount of land to the peasants in an attempt to cheat them, evade struggle, and undermine land reform." As a result of this redistribution "most of the farmers said that the third stage of land reform was not necessary. Based on these facts, the various land reform groups have declared all unauthorized distribution of land null and void."

Another Chungking broadcast, reports the situation in West Szechwan, as follows:

The lay-down-your-arms thinking has wormed its way into the People's Militia force in the suburban districts of Chengtu, where land reform has just been completed. The People's Militiamen have given up the usual sentry duties because they are content with what they have acquired from land reform. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 26 Nov.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Physical Exercise Broadcasts: The Peking Home Service network (25 Nov.) announced inauguration soon of a physical exercise broadcast sponsored by nine organizations, including the Central Ministry of Education and the All-China Physical Culture Association. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a front-page announcement of the broadcasts, an article by Chu Te on improving the people's health, and an editorial: "Push the Physical Exercise Campaign; Develop the Physical Culture Activities of the People."

Anti-Prostitute Drive: The Shanghai radio (23 Nov.) reported a meeting of the City Consultative Committee to consider "getting rid of prostitutes." The same radio (26 Nov.) announced that the Public Security Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 23 November took action against "remnant prostitution dens" in the city and liberated all prostitutes. All dens were closed by 25 November. "All prostitutes were elated over the liberation," the broadcast said, "and paid their respects to the People's Government." Yangchow (27 Nov.) announced that the Nantung People's Government was "repressing prostitutes" and the "prostitute racketeer business."

Soviet Assistance: Mukden (19 Nov.) broadcast a Harbin report that the Lin En-chi model mutual aid team of Sungkiang Province, "equipped with new Russian farming implements," reaped a bumper harvest of 4,260 catties of grain from 8 mou of land, but the NORTHEAST DAILY was quoted as saying that even new farming implements are "inadequate to fill the needs of the peasants," and that "work methods" also must be improved. Peking in numeral code (18 Nov.) said that large shipments of industrial machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union are contributing to re-

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storage and development of industrial production in the Shanghai area. Shipments have been "coming in continually since last summer, and were recently greatly increased."

American Blockade: Peking in numeral code (18 Nov.) said that it has been discovered that a mixture of Russian wood pulp and Chinese bamboo makes excellent paper. As a result of this discovery a new paper manufacturing record has been set in Shanghai. New methods also have increased the production of dyes, chemicals, nails and wires, and cotton textiles, and these new methods, together with Russian and Czechoslovakian machines, have made it possible to "smash the American blockade." However, Peking pointed out in numeral code (17 Nov.) that 80 percent of industrial goods used by the peasants still are handicraft products, and "insufficiency of industrial goods is still the stumbling block." Shanghai (27 Nov.) told of the preparation of an exhibit of 231 Chinese-made products from 64 factories to be sent to Bombay, India, and added that "most of the items reached the international standard of former imports to China." Foochow (19 Nov.) claimed that a medical worker had manufactured catguts to replace those formerly imported. Shortages of copper and leather were mentioned earlier in this report.

Popular Elections: Peking, quoting from an editorial in the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY seems to acknowledge popular curiosity over the failure to provide popular elections in China:

At present we are still incapable of adopting the methods of popular elections to bring about the birth of the People's Congresses at the various levels. The main reason is that the laboring people still are illiterate and do not have the experience of elections in the past. Temporarily their concern and initiative in elections are still inadequate. Therefore the hasty implementation of popular elections would undermine the initiative of the people and turn the elections into mere formalities. (Peking, numeral code, 17 Nov.)

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